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(54) **PESTICIDE COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING MUSTARD BRAN**

SENF-KLEIE ENTHALTENDE PESTIZIDE ZUSAMMENSETZUNG

COMPOSITIONS PESTICIDES CONTENANT DU SON DE MOUTARDE

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**Description**Field of the Invention

5 **[0001]** The present invention relates to compositions and methods for controlling pests. More particularly, the invention relates to pesticide precursor compositions comprising mustard bran and methods for using these compositions.

Background of the Invention

10 **[0002]** DE 34 32 555 describes the use of mustard plant parts, including mustard husks and mustard seeds as an additive to maintain the freshness of baked goods and dough-containing products.

**[0003]** Chemical Abstract, 88:165440 refers to the application of mustard oil cake to soil to control nematodes.

**[0004]** Database CROPU, 95-84011 describes the use of oil seed cakes from mustard added to soil to control nematodes and soil fungi.

15 **[0005]** European Patent Application No. 0 383 462 describes the use of mustard husk as a medicament to normalise bowel function or to prevent colonic cancer.

**[0006]** USP 5,023,105 describes addition of water-soluble extracts of brown mustard seed bran to culinary mustard preparations to increase flavouring without altering pungency.

20 **[0007]** Soil pests affect most cultivated crops and cause extensive damage, for example, to fruit crops, vegetables, cereals and ornamental plants, with resulting economic loss.

**[0008]** Efforts have been made to control soil pests by introducing pesticidal formulations onto or into the soil, before planting, at the time of planting or after planting. For example, the synthetic compound methyl isothiocyanate has been used as a soil fumigant against a variety of pests, including insects, nematodes, mites and various microorganisms.

25 **[0009]** In recent years, however, it has been realised that many of the pesticides currently in use are toxic and environmentally undesirable and there is a need to find practical alternatives which are more environmentally friendly.

**[0010]** Many Brassica species contain glucosinolates which can be converted by the endogenous plant enzyme myrosinase to a variety of compounds. For example, the glucosinolate sinigrin, which is found in mustards, can be converted by myrosinase to allyl isothiocyanate (AITC). As early as 1945, mustard oil and AITC were examined as a means of control of nematodes (Ellenby (1945), Annals of Applied Biol., v. 32, pp. 67-70; (1951), Annals of Applied Biol., v. 38, pp. 859-875).

30 **[0011]** Mustard oil did not, however, prove to be a practical pesticide for agricultural application due to its handling requirements, since it is an irritant liquid producing noxious fumes, and due to its immiscibility with soil moisture.

**[0012]** There remains a need for a practical and cost-effective treatment for soil pests which is at the same time environmentally- and user-friendly.

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Summary of the Invention

**[0013]** In the commercial preparation of mustard condiments, whole mustard seed is milled to strip off the outer seed coating or husk from the kernel or seed tissue. The kernel is ground into mustard flour which is sold as dry mustard  
40 condiment powder or is processed into other mustard condiments. The milled husk or bran is a waste product previously thought to have no commercial value and therefore discarded.

**[0014]** The present inventors have found, surprisingly, that mustard bran from some mustard species is a significant source of sinigrin and AITC and can be used as an inexpensive, effective and safely handled pesticide or soil fumigant, to control pests such as insects, nematodes, mites, fungi and bacteria.

45 **[0015]** Mustard bran can be applied to the soil in a manner similar to the application of a granular fertiliser. The mustard bran may be mixed with a suitable agricultural carrier to optimise its handling properties. On contact with water in the soil, the sinigrin of the mustard bran is converted by myrosinase from the bran to the active pesticide, AITC.

**[0016]** Mustard bran may also be used to prepare pesticidal aqueous extracts or aqueous suspensions which can be applied to pests or to the soil to achieve control.

50 **[0017]** According to one first aspect of the present invention there is provided a method for controlling a pest in soil which comprises applying to the soil an effective amount of a pesticide precursor composition comprising a bran from a mustard of the genus Brassica, wherein the bran contains an effective amount of sinigrin capable of conversion to allyl isothiocyanate on contact with water in the soil.

55 **[0018]** According to another aspect of the present invention there is provided the use of bran from a mustard of the genus Brassica in the manufacture of a composition as a pesticide for controlling pests in soil.

Detailed Description of the Invention

[0019] The terms listed below have the following meanings:

[0020] "Mustard" means a species or a plant of the genus *Brassica*.

[0021] "Mustard condiment" means a food product or condiment prepared from a plant or from the seeds of a plant of the genus *Brassica*.

[0022] "Bran" or "mustard bran" means the husk or outer seed coating from the seeds of a plant of the genus *Brassica* removed from the kernel by milling or other suitable process.

[0023] Mustards with a high seed kernel concentration of sinigrin are valued for human consumption as seasonings and are used for the preparation of mustard condiments and other food products.

[0024] The mustard seed is first milled to remove the outer husk, typically by an abrasive process, and the kernel is ground into flour for condiment production. Until the work of the present inventors, the residual bran was considered a waste product and was discarded.

[0025] It has now been shown that mustard bran can be a useful and effective pesticide precursor, providing sinigrin and myrosinase. Under moist conditions, the sinigrin is converted by the myrosinase to the pesticidal compound, AITC.

[0026] This is exemplified in Example 2 in which aqueous extracts of mustard bran were compared with extracts of mustard flour, which is known to contain high levels of sinigrin, with respect to nematocidal activity. Bran was found to have excellent nematocidal activity. In contrast, extracts of whole mustard seed or cracked mustard seed showed very low nematocidal activity.

[0027] In accordance with one embodiment of the invention, a method is provided for controlling soil pests by applying a pesticide precursor composition comprising mustard bran to the soil.

[0028] Mustard bran may be applied to the soil in a similar manner to the application of materials such as granular fertilisers and using similar commercially available agricultural equipment. For example, the bran may be scattered on the soil surface or incorporated into the soil with a disk or rototiller. Application may be prior to planting, at the time of planting or after planting, as desired.

[0029] In accordance with a further embodiment of the invention, mustard bran may be mixed with an agriculturally acceptable carrier to improve its handling properties before application to the soil. Those skilled in the art will be familiar with carrier materials which are suitable for formulation of pesticidal compositions for application to soil. Such carriers include finely ground clay, starch-based or plastic polymers, surfactants or organic carriers such as ground corn cobs.

[0030] Cracked mustard seed may also be used as a carrier. Lower grade mustard seed of insufficient quality for processing into flour for condiment preparation may be employed for this purpose.

[0031] In accordance with a further embodiment, mustard bran may be formulated with a mixture of carriers, and optionally may be formulated in a variety of forms; for example, it may be formulated into layered granules, to obtain a desired rate of release of pesticide into the soil. Such methods of formulation are known to those skilled in the art.

[0032] Mustard bran is an environmentally friendly pesticide, being a natural and biodegradable product.

[0033] It is also much more easily and safely handled than pesticides such as synthetic methyl isothiocyanate, as the dry bran is non-toxic and the effective pesticide, the irritant and toxic compound AITC, is formed from the sinigrin contained in the bran only after application of the composition to the soil and its contact with water in the soil.

[0034] The dry bran may be formulated, handled and applied without the precautions which would be required for dealing with AITC.

[0035] In accordance with a further embodiment of the invention, a pesticide comprising an aqueous extract or an aqueous suspension of mustard bran may be prepared and applied to pests or to the soil to achieve pest control. Application may be carried out, for example, by spraying the suspension or extract on the pests or on to the soil.

[0036] As will be understood by those skilled in the art, mustard bran effective as a pesticide precursor may be obtained from any *Brassica* species or variety having a husk sinigrin content sufficient to give a desired level of pest control on conversion to AITC. As exemplified herein, a mustard having a sinigrin content of about 2.5% by weight provides an effective level of pesticide activity. Sinigrin may be measured by a standard technique, such as those described by Minchinton, I. et al., (1982), *J. Chromatog.*, v. 247, pp. 141-148; Sang, J.P. et al., (1984), *Can. J. Plant. Sci.*, v. 64, pp. 77-93; Betz, J.M. and Fox, W.D., (1994), in "Food Phytochemicals for Cancer Prevention", ACS Symposium Series 546, American Chemical Society, pp. 181-193.

[0037] Mustards having a higher or lower husk sinigrin content may also be employed in the pesticide precursor compositions of the invention. It is within the expertise of those skilled in the art to determine whether the bran from any variety of mustard is effective to give a desired level of pest control.

[0038] Suitable *Brassica* varieties may be found, for example, in the following species:

*Brassica juncea*;  
*Brassica campestris*; and  
*Brassica nigra*.

[0039] *Brassica juncea*, cv Forge and *Brassica juncea*, cv Cutlass are preferred varieties of *B. juncea*.

[0040] Brassica species or varieties may also be bred or genetically engineered to increase husk content of sinigrin. Brassicas such as *Brassica napus* have already been shown to be amenable to successful genetic manipulation to improve various properties. Such techniques may be used to convert species or varieties with naturally low husk sinigrin content to a useful level or may be used to further enhance husk sinigrin in high-sinigrin varieties. Transgenic or hybrid Brassicas so produced may also be used in the compositions of the invention.

[0041] As AITC is believed to act against pests by a similar mechanism to that of methyl isothiocyanate, the pesticide precursor compositions and pesticides of the invention can be expected to combat a similar range of pests, including plant-parasitic nematodes, insects, mites, fungi and bacteria.

[0042] The following examples are described for the purpose of illustration and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention.

### Example 1

[0043] Samples of mustard bran and mustard flour from various mustard types were obtained from a commercial mustard milling company.

[0044] Sinigrin content was determined by extracting a portion of bran or flour in phosphate buffer, pH 7.0, at 100°C for 20 min. The aqueous extract was purified by chromatography on a C18-solid phase extraction cartridge and the purified sinigrin was determined by high performance liquid chromatography.

[0045] The available AITC was calculated as 23.9% of the sinigrin concentration, on the basis of the relative molecular weights and the demonstrated quantitative conversion of sinigrin to AITC by myrosinase (data not shown).

[0046] The results are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Mustard Variety	Sinigrin Conc. (mg/g)		AITC Conc. (mg/g)	
	Bran	Flour	Bran	Flour
Oriental <sup>a</sup>	25.2	40.2	6.0	9.6
Yellow <sup>b</sup>	nd	1.9	nd	0.5
Mixed <sup>c</sup>	9.3	24.7	2.2	5.9

<sup>a</sup> *Brassica juncea*, cv. Forge (Oriental mustard)

<sup>b</sup> *Brassica napus* (Yellow mustard or rapeseed)

<sup>c</sup> Mixture of Oriental and Yellow mustard

nd = not detected

### Example 2

[0047] Nematicidal efficacy of various mustard-derived materials was determined using aqueous extracts of the materials applied to the lesion nematode *Pratylenchus penetrans*. Materials extracted were from *Brassica juncea* cv. Forge, as follows:

1. Intact seed.
2. Cracked seed.
3. Mustard bran.
4. Mustard flour.
5. Formulated bran: 1 g mustard bran was mixed well with 1.5 g canola oil. After 30 minutes, 2.5 g powdered clay was added and the mixture was mixed well in a mortar.
6. Formulated bran: bran was formulated as in 5, except that Tween-20 was used instead of canola oil.

[0048] Weighed portions of each sample were extracted with 50 ml water at room temperature, either for 30 mins or 60 mins, and filtered. A 1 ml portion of each filtered aqueous extract was mixed with 2 ml of a suspension of *Pratylenchus penetrans* (100 or 200 nematodes per 2 ml) and the nematodes were assessed for mobility and mortality at various intervals. Mobility was assessed by microscopic observation. Mortality was determined after 68-72 hours of exposure to the extracts by looking for lack of movement on visual inspection and no reaction to mechanical stimulation.

[0049] The results are shown in Tables 2 (30 minute extraction) and 3 (60 minute extraction).

TABLE 2

Sample Number	Weight of sample extracted	Mobility 2 hrs.	%Mobility-4 hrs. treatment	% Mortality 68-72 hrs.
1	231	all active	100.0	10.0
2	231	most inactive	4.4	14.1
3	301	ditto, sluggish	1.3	45.8
4	189	slight movement	5.1	54.9
5	1506	slight movement	1.4	51.6
6	1506	slight movement	11.4	46.0

TABLE 3

Sample Number	Weight of sample extracted	Nematode Mobility-2 hrs. treatment	% Mobility 4 hrs. treatment	% Mortality 68-72 hrs.
1	231	all active	100.0	2.7
2	231	slight movement	3.6	4.0
3	301	slight movement	12.5	84.5
4	189	slight movement	15.8	72.8
5	1506	slightly more than above	5.7	69.3
6	1506	slightly more than above	13.4	69.1

**Claims**

1. A method for controlling a pest in soil which comprises applying to the soil an effective amount of a pesticide precursor composition comprising a bran from a mustard of the genus *Brassica*, wherein the bran contains an effective amount of sinigrin capable of conversion to allyl isothiocyanate on contact with water in the soil.
2. The method of claim 1 wherein the bran is from a mustard of a species selected from the group consisting of
  - (a) *Brassica juncea*;
  - (b) *Brassica campestris*; and
  - (c) *Brassica nigra*.
3. The method of claim 1 wherein the bran is from a mustard of the species *Brassica juncea*.
4. The method of claim 3 wherein the mustard is of the variety *B. juncea* cv. Forge or *B. juncea* cv. Cutlass.
5. The method of any of claims 1 to 4 wherein the composition further comprises an acceptable carrier.
6. The method of claim 5 wherein the carrier comprises cracked mustard seed.
7. The method of claim 5 wherein the carrier is selected from the group consisting of finely ground clay, at least one polymer, at least one surfactant and at least one organic carrier.
8. The method of any of claims 1 to 7 wherein the pest is selected from the group consisting of plant-parasitic nematodes, mites, insects, fungi and bacteria.
9. The method of any of claims 1 to 7 wherein the pest comprises plant-parasitic nematodes.
10. The method of any of claims 1 to 7 wherein the pest comprises a fungus.

11. A soil pesticide precursor composition comprising bran from a mustard of the genus *Brassica* and cracked mustard seed as carrier.

12. The composition of claim 11 wherein the bran is from a mustard of a species selected from the group consisting of

- (a) *Brassica juncea*;
- (b) *Brassica campestris*; and
- (c) *Brassica nigra*.

13. Use of bran from a mustard of the genus *Brassica* in the manufacture of a composition for controlling pests in soil.

14. Use of bran according to claim 13 wherein the mustard is of a species selected from the consisting of

- (a) *Brassica juncea*;
- (b) *Brassica campestris*; and
- (c) *Brassica nigra*.

### Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zur Bekämpfung eines Schädling im Boden, bei dem man auf dem Boden eine wirksame Menge einer Pestizid-Vorläuferzusammensetzung aufbringt, die Kleie von einem Senf der Gattung *Brassica* umfaßt, wobei die Kleie eine wirksame Menge von Sinigrin enthält, das bei Berührung mit Wasser im Boden zur Umwandlung in Allylthiocyanat in der Lage ist.

2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, bei dem die Kleie von einem Senf einer Art aus der Gruppe

- (a) *Brassica juncea*;
- (b) *Brassica campestris* und
- (c) *Brassica nigra*

stammt.

3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, bei dem die Kleie von einem Senf der Art *Brassica juncea* stammt.

4. Verfahren nach Anspruch 3, bei dem der Senf von der Variante *B. juncea* cv. Forge oder *B. juncea* cv. Cutlass stammt.

5. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, bei dem die Zusammensetzung zusätzlich einen annehmbaren Träger umfaßt.

6. Verfahren nach Anspruch 5, bei dem der Träger gebrochene Senfsamen umfaßt.

7. Verfahren nach Anspruch 5, bei dem der Träger aus der Gruppe ausgewählt ist, die aus fein gemahlenem Ton, wenigstens einem Polymer, wenigstens einem oberflächenaktiven Mittel und wenigstens einem organischen Träger besteht.

8. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 7, bei dem der Schädling aus der Gruppe ausgewählt ist, die aus Pflanzen-Parasiten-Nematoden, Milben, Insekten, Pilzen und Bakterien ausgewählt ist.

9. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 7, bei dem der Schädling Pflanzen-Parasiten-Nematoden umfaßt.

10. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 7, bei dem der Schädling einen Pilz umfaßt.

11. Bodenpestizid-Vorläuferzusammensetzung, die Kleie von einem Senf der Gattung *Brassica* sowie gebrochene Senfsamen als Träger umfaßt.

12. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 11, bei der die Kleie von einem Senf einer Art stammt, die aus der Gruppe

- (a) *Brassica juncea*;
- (b) *Brassica campestris* und
- (c) *Brassica nigra*

5 ausgewählt ist.

13. Verwendung von Kleie von einem Senf der Gattung *Brassica* bei der Herstellung einer Zusammensetzung zur Bekämpfung von Schädlingen im Boden.

10 14. Verwendung von Kleie nach Anspruch 13, bei der der Senf eine Art ist, die unter

- (a) *Brassica juncea*;
- (b) *Brassica campestris* und
- (c) *Brassica nigra*

15 ausgewählt ist.

### Revendications

20 1. Procédé pour détruire un parasite présent dans le sol, qui comprend l'application à ce sol d'une quantité efficace d'une composition précurseur de pesticide comprenant un son provenant d'une moutarde du genre *Brassica*, dans lequel le son contient une quantité efficace de sinigrine apte à la conversion en isothiocyanate d'allyle par contact avec l'eau présente dans le sol.

25 2. Procédé suivant la revendication 1, dans lequel le son provient d'une moutarde d'une espèce choisie dans le groupe consistant en

- (a) *Brassica juncea* ;
- (b) *Brassica campestris* ; et
- (c) *Brassica nigra*.

30 3. Procédé suivant la revendication 1, dans lequel le son provient d'une moutarde de l'espèce *Brassica juncea*.

35 4. Procédé suivant la revendication 3, dans lequel la moutarde appartient à la variété *B. juncea* cv. Forge ou *B. juncea* cv. Cutlass.

40 5. Procédé suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, dans lequel la composition comprend en outre un support acceptable.

6. Procédé suivant la revendication 5, dans lequel le support comprend des graines brisées de moutarde.

45 7. Procédé suivant la revendication 5, dans lequel le support est choisi dans le groupe consistant en une argile finement broyée, au moins un polymère, au moins un agent tensio-actif et au moins un support organique.

8. Procédé suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 7, dans lequel le parasite est choisi dans le groupe consistant en nématodes, acariens, insectes, champignons et bactéries parasites de végétaux.

50 9. Procédé suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 7, dans lequel le parasite consiste en nématodes parasites de végétaux.

10. Procédé suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 7, dans lequel le parasite consiste en un champignon.

55 11. Composition précurseur de pesticide, pour l'application au sol, comprenant un son provenant d'une moutarde du genre *Brassica* et, comme support, des graines brisées de moutarde.

12. Composition suivant la revendication 11, dans laquelle le son provient d'une moutarde d'une espèce choisie dans le groupe consistant en

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- (a) *Brassica juncea* ;
- (b) *Brassica campestris* ; et
- (c) *Brassica nigra*.

5 **13.** Utilisation d'un son provenant d'une moutarde du genre *Brassica* dans la production d'une composition destinée à détruire des parasites présents dans le sol.

10 **14.** Utilisation d'un son suivant la revendication 13, dans laquelle la moutarde appartient à une espèce choisie dans le groupe consistant en

- (a) *Brassica juncea* ;
- (b) *Brassica campestris* ; et
- (c) *Brassica nigra*.

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